

SAYS U. S. WONT ENTER WAR; NOW IN DEEP ENOUGH

Missouri University Professor Declares We Never Have Been Neutral.

SEES NO END TO WAR; PEACE TALK IS BOSH

J. E. Wrench Thinks Germany Was Forced to Fight to Save Nationality.

That the United States will not declare war on Germany because she already is taking a part active enough to suit the purposes of the Allies through an endless supply of munitions, was the opinion Prof. J. E. Wrench of the University of Missouri expressed last night in his address on "The Fundamental Problems of the War," at the Normal School auditorium.

An industrial revolution, an ambition to attain its nationality, and a desire to keep from being snuffed out by the Slav force Germany to fight, he said.

The United States has not been neutral because American institutions are Anglo-Saxon, the speaker asserted, and he said that now that the United States has become injected into European politics, the question confronting us is: What are we going to do about it? and we ought to be able to mean what we say.

Professor Wrench is a professor of European history at the University of Missouri and delivered the lecture last night under auspices of the extension division of the university. He is speaking at several towns in this part of the State and will be in Caruthersville tonight.

He is a man who for three years traveled and studied in Turkey and Palestine alone, doing archaeological research work. He went through virtually all the territory over which the armies are fighting around the Dardanelles and penetrated as far east as Bagdad in Palestine.

Subsequent to that trip he traveled extensively in Europe in 1904, 05, 07 and 08. He was graduated from Cornell and Wisconsin universities.

"Pacifist talk is bosh," he said.

"One of the fundamental problems of the war is economic. A change came over Europe with the industrial revolution which permits a much increased population. With the increased population and industrial output, there must be access to the markets of the world through an open seaport.

"England was the only one of the big nations with all those things. Germany and Russia were blocked off. Germany had to come out of the Baltic Sea and Russia's natural channel to the world was through the Dardanelles.

"With the increase in the population there must be room for the different nationalities to expand to. There must be land for their people to migrate to under their own rule and national ideas.

"France and England have all the land cornered and Germany had no room for expansion. Germany wanted to control Turkey and that checks the Russian advance through the Dardanelles. The clash came.

"The growth of the idea of nationality presents another aspect of the situation. Each country wanted to realize her nationality. France and England were doing that, and Germany did, but again there was no place for the German to go without losing his identity and become allied under the government of another state.

"The peculiar hostility between the Slav and German is an essential feature. If the Slavs were to increase at their present rate, 80 years would see them number three billions, while the most that the Germans could expect to reach would be 100 millions. The Germans had to fight to protect themselves from being snuffed out in an enveloping movement of the Slavs.

"The Germans have thought the matter out to its logical conclusion. The German thinks of the day after tomorrow. The Anglo-Saxon thinks of tomorrow.

"That brings up the point of the two great forces that are fighting in Europe: German recognition of the individual person as a unit in a large organic body, a cog in a machine; and the Anglo-Saxon view that the individual person is of prime importance.

"The German idea is for the development of the whole state. The Anglo-Saxon notion is to let the individual develop himself and the devil take the hindmost."

"That's why we are not neutral

Man Buys a Tank But Discovers He Only Thought So

Peter Stein Wants His Money Back When He Finds Someone else Selling "His" Property at a Profit.

When Peter Stein of St. Louis, one-time hotel keeper in the Cape and at Ilmo, heard that the Cape County Milling Company was in the market to purchase the large steel grain-storage tank on Broadway, west of the Himmelberger-Harrison building, he rocked back and forth in his swivel chair and contently figured out what he would charge them.

He fixed his mind upon a sum several dollars in advance of what he had paid for it and waited for the millers to call around, but they didn't.

From a distance he watched the negotiations. "They want the tank, but don't know it's me that owns it."

The next bit of information he got was that the milling concern was closing the deal for the purchase of the large granary.

Mr. Stein got aboard a train and came to the Cape. He found that the milling company was doing business with Mr. W. H. Hutters, representative of Louis Stein of the old firm of Stein & Lance, millers, and Mrs. H. Lance, widow of the late Mr. Lance, the other member of the firm which formerly ran the mill beside the present location of the tank.

The agreement for the purchase of the tank for \$550 by the milling company was reached Saturday and the money was to be paid to Stein & Lance. Mr. Peter Stein wanted to know where he came in, and he was told he didn't come in at all.

He thereupon consulted the man from whom he had purchased the tank and demanded a good explanation of events that had been transpiring around him and also wanted his money back. Dr. J. S. Lehr told him that he still owned the tank.

Dr. Lehr then described his purchase of the tank from Stein & Lance. He said he got the entire outfit on the lot occupied by the milling company with the exception of a barn and one or two other knickknacks for \$450. He said that he had made the offer to Mr. Hutters and Mrs. Lance; that Mr. Hutters wished to consult Mr. Stein in California, whereupon the doctor wired Mr. Stein direct.

Mr. Stein's replies were favorable to the sale, he said, and all the details practically were settled with the exception of putting it on paper and the matter of seeing the money change hands, according to Dr. Lehr. They awaited the return of H. E. Alexander to have the documents drawn up, he said.

Dr. Lehr declared that in his mind it was a sale, so he proceeded to dispose of "his" property. He sold the steel of the tank to Peter Stein for \$550.

Mr. Stein at first intended to take the tank apart and remove it to St. Louis, the doctor said. There are 19,000 feet of lumber which the doctor retained in the tank.

Under his contract with Stein, the latter paid \$50 down as earnest money and the remainder is in the bank, he said.

However, Mr. Hutters and Mrs. Lance assert that Dr. Lehr did not buy the tank. They declare that he "made them an offer" which they did not accept, even if he did tell them that the money was in the bank for them. They declared they were not bound in any manner by the doctor's offer, and Mr. Stein of St. Louis now wants to have his money returned to him.

MAN DEFAULTS PAYMENT OF FINE, IS ARRESTED

John Neal, one of the men who was fined for resisting arrest by Patrolman Arthur Whitener several weeks ago at Independence and Lorimer streets, last night was arrested by Patrolman Beeve and taken to the city jail after his failure to pay out the fine by March 25, the time given him in which to make the payment.

Whitener arrested two men in a house at Spanish and Merriweather streets about 1 o'clock one morning

here, because our institutions are Anglo-Saxon, founded on English ideas.

"The problem for America is to crystallize an intelligent public opinion on the entire situation and determine what we are going to do about it at the end. We are in European politics. We have to be there, and if any good is to come out of the settlement of the war, it is because we are injected into it. We must be able to mean what we have to say."

Mr. Wrench declared he cannot conceive an end of the war.

HELLO GIRLS AT JACKSON STRIKE FOR MORE DOUGH

Operators Walk out When Manager Boutin Refuses to Boost Ante.

CENSORSHIP ON NEWS "BUSTED" BY STRIKER

Every Little Operator Has a "Hello" of Her Own, and One Tells Tribune.

The "Hello" girls at Jackson are out on a strike, and while with their dulcet voices they have been wrangling with Manager Charles W. Boutin over wages and hours, the latter has clamped the lid of a General Fred Funston censorship on the news so tightly that it was 24 hours before Jackson got the "tip."

The operators, four strong, walked out at 6 o'clock Monday evening at the Jackson exchange. They announced in terse and hurried terms that they no longer would caress the transmitter with "Number, please!" unless the company hiked the price per caress.

At the same time that Manager Boutin marshalled his forces and clamped the lid on the wires, John Tlapak and Henry Rozier, telephone magnates, started from their homes in St. Marys and Ste. Genevieve.

The censorship was "busted" because every little operator has a "Hello" all her own. The individuality of the "regulars" was missed yesterday by the discerning patrons of the wire, who recognized the twang of a strange "Number, please." An inquiry followed and it leaked out that the "Hello" girls had walked out.

The four girls declared they wanted more pay for their work. Two places were taken by strike-breakers from the Cape and one of the four relented and returned to her transmitter.

"Our girls are courteous and accommodating," one of the Jackson patrons wrote to The Tribune, "and I hope the company meets their demand. I think a great many of my neighbors feel the same way about it, too."

Manager Boutin tried to keep the lid on the wire when he was called up in the Cape to speak for the company. "It don't amount to anything. It isn't a strike. Two of them just quit. Don't say anything about it, because if this is kept quiet we'll get all this trouble settled quietly."

"How many are out now?"

"Two!"

"What do they want—more wages?"

"I don't know exactly what they want. They left in a hurry and didn't tell very clearly. Don't say anything about it, because then we may be able to get this settled once and for all."

"Have you had trouble before?" he was asked.

"No; but you see we may be able to get those girls to come back."

The night operator at Jackson declined to talk about the strike.

"I don't care to say anything about it. I won't tell you who came over here and anything about it."

"What's the rumpus about, anyway; do they want more wages?" she was asked.

"I can't tell you a thing—simply can't say a word."

"Didn't the girls get enough to buy an Easter hat? Is that what was the matter?"

"Did you want any number or anything else?" the sweet-voiced one countered, and the reporter "got the tip" and hung up.

At the Cape exchange the operators professed the same ignorance concerning the strike of their sisters ten miles away.

"We haven't heard a word about it. There was a rumor but they never tell us anything like that," one of the operators declared in the Cape.

It was reported in Jackson yesterday that every time a call was received Monday evening, Manager Boutin got the busy signal. He was as busy as a bad connection yesterday looking for four girls who can thrill their "r's" and make a whisper in a telephone nozzle sound like the ripple of spring water on a moonlight night in June.

several weeks ago, on a charge of destroying property. He was taking them to jail, when they turned on him, struck him and attempted to escape.

Whitener knocked down one of the men with his night-stick and the other man fled. Whitener, however, caught him after having fired two shots at him.

By the time he got back with the prisoner to the place where the fight took place, the man he had knocked down had gotten away. He subsequently was arrested and fined.

D. A. Glenn's Dry Goods Company's Announcement to the Public

Wednesday, April 5th, one of the best assorted and up-to-date line of merchandise ever shown in Southeast Missouri, consisting of all the latest novelties in dress goods, viz: Voile, Roubane, Chiffon, Flueretts, Voile Dianthia, Crepe de Chine, Beauty Cloth, and the best assortment in silks, ranging in price from fifty cents up to \$2.50, will be shown in this city.

We succeeded in obtaining most of our stock at prices prevailing in December 1915, as we made our selection at that time, expecting to open earlier, and our wholesale house kindly held the goods for us.

Our line of white goods can not be surpassed anywhere. We succeeded in securing our linens at prices far below present value. In fact our entire stock is what the ladies of Southeast Missouri have been wanting for the past few years. A great many have been compelled to send to the city stores for the line of goods which we will furnish you.

Our line of hosiery, ladies under garments, consisting of silks, muslins, and nainsooks, will certainly please the most fastidious customers, as they are up-to-date.

We selected the best line of shirt waists ever offered to the trade in this city. All exclusive styles and only a few of a kind, but a large variety of models.

Our prices are pleasing and the merchandise is of superior grades.

Assuring all our old friends and customers that we will appreciate having you come back to your old home, where you have bought goods for the past thirty years, and we trust have been satisfied with your treatment in the past.

Don't Make Any Mistake Now, Remember Our Firm Is

D. A. GLENN DRY GOODS COMPANY

NO. 27 MAIN STREET. CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.